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REPORT

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## DDT SPRAYING ACTIVITIES DURING THE 1945 POLIOMYELITIS EPIDEMIC IN DENVER, COLORADO

November 27, 1945

-by-

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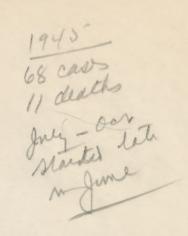
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## DDT SPRAYING ACTIVITIES DURING THE 1945 POLIOMYELITIS EPIDEMIC IN DENVER, COLORADO

Division of Industrial Hygiene Colorado Division of Public Health

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November 27, 1945



On August 22, 1945, a meeting was called by Dr. Cleere, Secretary and Executive Officer, Colorado Division of Public Health, to discuss plans for combating the increasing rate of poliomyelitis in Denver. Among those present at this meeting in addition to Dr. Cleere were Dr. Chadwick, Colorado Venereal Disease Control Division, Mr. Carl Schwalb, Denver Manager of Health and Charity and ourselves.

It was agreed that while the reported number of cases was not alarming, some tentative arrangements should be made for a specific plan of action to be initiated should the incidence of poliomyelitis reach epidemic proportions.

## A. The Plan

In general the offensive plan included three major measures. These were:

- 1. Epidemiological Investigation. Forms were to be prepared and employed to investigate each reported case of polio.
- 2. Prevention and Control. This represented the adoption of appropriate sanitary procedures for the control of those underlying factors generally responsible for the dissemination of disease. One of these factors is the control and elimination of flies and similar insect pests.
- 3. Health Education. This included keeping the public and medical profession informed by appropriate press and radio releases, bulletins, etc., of the progress of the disease and appropriate preventive measures.

At a staff meeting on August 27th it was felt that developments indicated the need to put the plan into operation.

B. Material and Equipment To this Division was entrusted the task of implementing the second measure as it applied to the control and elimination of flies and similar insect pests. It was decided to employ the new insecticide, DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane). This powerful insecticide had been used in connection with a recent polic outbreak in Rockford, Illinois where it had been broadcast from the

air by means of an airplane. We felt that this manner of application was indiscriminate and should be discarded in favor of a more selective method. It was decided to spray selected areas by means of knapsack sprayers and volume mechanical sprayers. Mr. Crammer, Manager of Parks and Improvements, City of Denver, very graciously offered us the use of a tree-spraying truck and crew. In addition he granted us permission to utilize the office and garage facilities at City Park as our headquarters.

From the U. S. Public Health Service, Malaria Control in War Area Headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, we received by air express a shipment of DDT powder and six knapsack sprayers equipped with special flat-spray nozzles.

Shortly after our spraying program got under way the U. S. Army Air Forces, Western Technical Training Command, offered us the services of Mr. R. Simpson, Sanitary Engineer at Buckley Field as well as men and equipment. Equipment consisted of knapsack sprayers and two army type decontaminating units. Each unit consisted of a large truck provided with a 400 gallon tank, two long hoses with spray guns, and a compressor capable of producing a pressure of 400 pounds per square inch. In addition, the Army supplied us with liquid insecticide (5% DDT in kerosene) from their own stock, which we later replaced.

Large quantities of Xylol, wetting agent, Diesel Oil and additional quantities of DDT were purchased locally.

- C. Procedure. The control work centered about three main activities:
  - 1) DDT residual spraying of residential districts having the highest number of reported cases.

In spraying residential districts two methods were employed:

- a. Men provided with knapsack sprayers filled with a solution of 5% DDT in kerosene moved through the alleys spraying garbage racks, incinerators, backyards, etc.
- b. The large power sprayers moved through the alleys spraying 2 DDT emulsion in a similar manner. (The emulsion was a mixture of DDT, Xylol, wetting agent and water).

No attempt was made to treat the interior of dwellings.

- 2) DDT spraying of insect breeding areas such as public dumps, stables, the Denver Stockyards, etc.
  - a. In spraying the breeding areas a power sprayer provided with about ½% DDT in Diesel Oil was used to saturate the ground infested with fly larvae which would otherwise have been unaffected by ordinary DDT residual spraying.

The above procedure was followed in Denver as well as a few communities around the State which had requested this service.

3) Insect control work at selected locations.

In addition to the spraying of residential districts and fly breeding areas, plans were formulated and carried out for the control of insects in:

- a. Garbage trucks
  In cooperation with the garbage collectors in Denver a program for spraying all garbage trucks was evolved. The trucks were assembled at a central point outside the city limits and thoroughly sprayed with 5% DDT in kerosene by means of knapsack sprayers.
- b. Restaurants
  In cooperation with the Denver Restaurant
  Owner's Association large scale demonstrations of DDT spraying of eating establishments were held.
- c. Dairies
  Actual demonstrations of DDT spraying were
  performed at two Denver dairies.

The objective of the garbage truck, restaurant and dairy spraying demonstrations was primarily to offer information on the latest techniques in insect control and to stimulate interest on the part of various commercial groups in establishing their own insect control programs.

Throughout the epidemic a considerable amount of information was released to the public regarding the use of DDT in controlling flies and other insect pests. The spraying activities were continued for about one month, beginning August 28, 1945.

TABLE I

TABULATION OF SPRAYING ACTIVITIES SHOWING MATERIALS, LOCATIONS & COSTS\*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Type of Insecticide	Composition	Equipment Used	Locations Treated	Quantity of Insecticide Used (gal.)	Gross Area Treated (sq.mi.)	Cost	Cost Per Sq. Mi.
Solution	5% DDT in Kerosene	Knapsack sprayers	Residential Areas	225	0.14	260	1,900
Emulsion	2½% DDT, xylol, wet- ting agent and water.	City tree Sprayer	11	2,000	10.66	400	38
Diesel cil	₹% DDT	Army decon- taminating truck	Dumps stookyards, etc.	4,200	2,22	475	214

<sup>\*</sup> All figures in columns 5 to 8 are approximate.

In the treatment of residential areas it was found that the use of DDT emulsion applied by means of mobile power sprayers effected a tremendous savings of time, labor and materials in comparison with the use of DDT solution applied by knapsack sprayers.

D. Acknowledgments.

In all of this work due credit should be given to Messrs. A. Ashcraft, F. W. Lloyd, Cusack and Dolan of the Colorado Division of Public Health, Mr. Scott, Chief Sanitary Inspector, City of Denver as well as Lt. Colonel L. F. Johnson, Major Creitzberg, Mr. R. Simpson and officers and enlisted men of the Western Technical Training Command Headquarters, Denver, who participated in this program for their genuine interest and invaluable assistance.

A. T. Rossano, Jr., Director Division of Industrial Hygiene

## APPENDIX

- 1. Pictures of Spraying Procedures.
- 2. Map Showing Gross Areas Sprayed.



SFRAYING OF ALLEYS AND BACKYARDS BY MEANS OF KNAPSACK SPRAYERS CONTAINING 5% DDT IN KEROSENE



EXAMPLES OF FLY INFESTATIONS FOUND IN SOME RESIDENTIAL AREAS
This emphasizes the role of domestic garbage in fly
breeding, and the importance of proper domestic
garbage disposal. Only "controlled" spraying of specific areas as against indiscriminate spraying can eliminate such foci of infestation.



A RENDERING PLANT ---

An important fly breeding area.

A 21% DDT emulsion was applied by means of a mobile tree sprayer.



The ground at dumps, stockyards, stables, etc. was literally teeming with fly larvae at 1 to 2 inches below the surface.

An Army Decontaminating truck was adapted for use in saturating the ground with Diesel Oil containing about 1/2% DDT.



The Diesel Oil soaked through the debris and effectively eliminated the fly larvae.

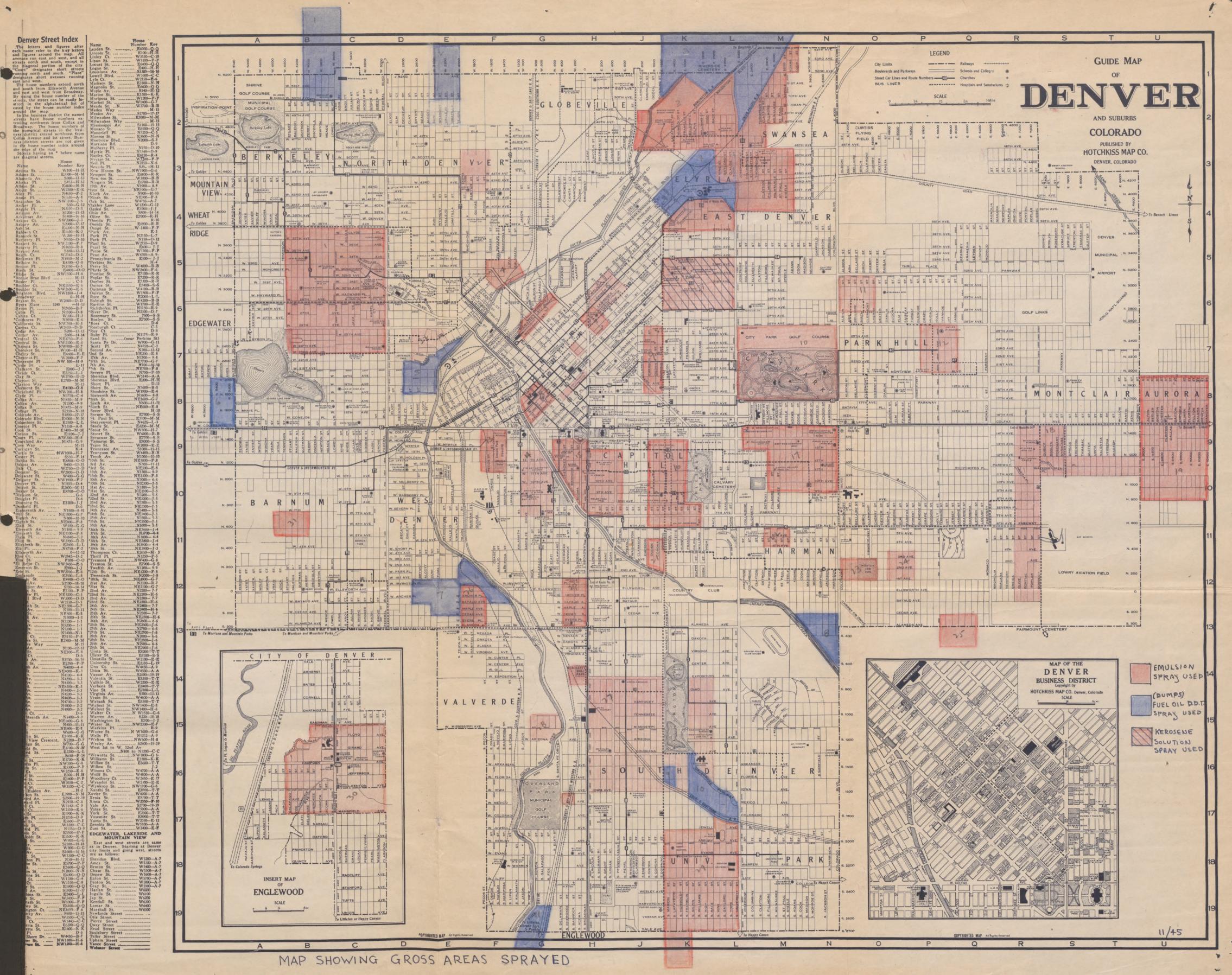
Residual spraying alone would have had little or no effect on the larvae thriving below the ground surface.



Spraying garbage trucks, which had been purposely assembled at a central point outside the city limits. Knapsack contains 5% DDT in kerosene.

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MAP SHOWING GROSS AREAS SPRAYED



Capt. Rossano 9-21-45



